



	Section 1. JR1-4-601 is enacted to read:					
	Part 6. Legislative Leadership Elections					
	JR1-4-601. Definitions.					
	(1) "House leadership" means:					
	(a) the following positions, elected by the members of the House of Representative					
belo	belonging to the majority party:					
	(i) the speaker;					
	(ii) the majority leader;					
	(iii) the majority whip; and					
	(iv) the assistant majority whip; and					
	(b) the following positions, elected by the members of the House of Representative					
belo	belonging to the minority party:					
	(i) the minority leader;					
	(ii) the minority whip;					
	(iii) the assistant minority whip; and					
	(iv) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party.					
	(2) "Regular general election" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code					
Sec	etion 20A-1-102.					
	(3) "Senate leadership" means:					
	(a) the following positions, elected by the members of the Senate who belong to the					
majority party:						
	(i) the president;					
	(ii) the majority leader;					
	(iii) the majority whip; and					
	(iv) the assistant majority whip; and					
	(b) the following positions, elected by the members of the Senate who belong to the					
mir	nority party:					
	(i) the minority leader;					
	(ii) the minority whip;					

57	(iii) the assistant minority whip; and
58	(iv) the fourth member of leadership from the minority party.
59	Section 2. JR1-4-602 is enacted to read:
60	JR1-4-602. Electing legislative leadership.
61	(1) After a regular general election and before January 1 of odd-numbered years, the
62	Senate and the House of Representatives shall elect Senate leadership and House leadership,
63	respectively.
64	(2) The Senate and the House of Representatives may not conduct an election
65	described in Subsection (1) before the day on which the regular general election canvass is
66	complete.
67	Section 3. JR4-5-201 is amended to read:
68	JR4-5-201. Recalling legislation after the legislation is signed by the speaker and
69	president.
70	[Legislation in the possession of the other house or the Office of Legislative Research
71	and General Counsel may be recalled by a motion and a constitutional majority vote from the
72	members of both houses.]
73	(1) As used in this rule:
74	(a) "Originating house" means the house in which a piece of legislation originates.
75	(b) "Non-originating house" means the house in which a piece of legislation does not
76	originate.
77	(2) An originating house may recall legislation that is in the possession of the Office of
78	Legislative Research and General Counsel by a motion and constitutional majority vote.
79	(3) (a) A non-originating house may, by motion and constitutional majority vote,
80	request that the originating house recall legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and
81	General Counsel.
82	(b) Upon receipt of a request described in Subsection (3)(a), the originating house may
83	by motion and constitutional majority vote, recall from the Office of Legislative Research and
84	General Counsel the legislation that is the subject of the request.
85	(c) A non-originating house may not recall legislation from the Office of Legislative
86	Research and General Counsel except as provided in this Subsection (3).
87	(4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall return legislation

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88	recalled	under	this	rule:

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- (a) for legislation recalled under Subsection (2), to the originating house; or
- 90 (b) for legislation recalled under Subsection (3), to the non-originating house.